## THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

Amusements. ALEACON'S-"The Silver King." NATIONAL—Joseph Jesterson. The Manassas Panonaha—15th st. & Ohio av E St. Rink—Ladies free.

POX. PRESIDENT AND MANAGER.

On and after Saturday morning the eightpage (slaty-four column) Saturday's issue o the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN will be sold at the business office, news stands, and by the newsboys at five cents per copy.

Fon the purpose of extending the influence of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN during the congressional campaign of 1886 we will send the eight-page Saturday Virginia edition to any address for six months for fifty cents. At this low price there can be no clubbing rates.

## Consular Correspondence.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AME HA. BASLE (Switzerland), April 6, 1885—THE NATIONAL REFURLICAN COMPANY, Washington, D. C.—GENTLEMEN: I send you by postal order the sum of \$4, which you will please apply to the payment of my subscription to your inter-esting and highly prized journal, and to that of Dr. L. C. Bryan, 46 Steinengraben, Basic, Pr. Bryan and myself being the only native

citizens of the United States living here, you subscription list may now trathfully be said to comprise "the whole American colony." The only reading room here is that of the

by the literary and commercial classes. Very truly yours, George Gerrone, Consul.

Even the labor organs are vehemently denouncing the boycott.

WHENEVER the labor question is men

tioned in Congress, the clamor of the dema-gogue drowns the voice of the statesman. In coming years the American stage

may show a greater triumph of dramatic art than Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle, but up to this date it leads the procession. THE man who invents a plan for wring

ing the water out of stocks will do more to promote peace between labor and capital than can be done by fifty investigations and any number of commissions. Most of the important bills pending in

Congress will go over to next session, when there will be no time to give them any attention. This means that they will die at high noon on the 4th of March, 1887.

PRODABLY the Democratic representatives who are being "read out" and kicked down the back stairs-just as they were two years ago-will boss the next as they bossed the last Democratic national convention A RECENT change of readers in the public

schools, or a number of them, at least, without the knowledge of superintendent. principal, or "advisory board," is one of many proofs that a real school board, not a shadowy one, is needed. THE Panama canal is going ahead like

house afire. In the report prepared by Mr. John Bigelow, for the New York chamber of commerce, that gentleman "Is willing to concede that the canal will be completed some day by somebody."

about electricity, as has been many persons who have touched the handies of a battery. It is not strange, therefore, that the Pan-Electric investigators get their feelings worked up.

AT the next session the forty-ninth Congress will not be half so susceptible as now to the influence of the Knights of Labor, for the elections will then have been held. This is the time, therefore, for the knights to insist on the provision of means for the equitable diffusion of the black laborers of the south.

ONE of the most potential causes of depression in the labor market is the presence of erest masses of ignorant laborers in certain sections of the south. Low wages and fraudulent devices cause the products of their work to be put on the market at rates with which intelligent and fairly-paid lator cannot compete. The Knights of Labor should exert their powerful influence on Congress to provide means for the diffusion of these servile masses.

THE crisis needs a leader who, by the shee strength of his unadulterated honesty of purpose and conscientious love of our institutions and regardlessness of popular clamor, and un-concern about his political future, shall graso the situation in all its complex proportions, command the peace and mold public opinion to his following, that the rights and wrongs or both sides of the great issue may be fairly as certained and adjusted. Where's the man-Washington Critic.

For this emergency we venture to nomi nate Uncle Ell Saulsbury, senator from Delaware. In the event of Uncle Ell's failure to "grasp the situation," what's the matter with Judge Waxem? He is always ready to grasp anything. Don't be frightened, neighbor, the country is not going to "the demnition bow-wows."

HENRY LABOUCHERE, editor of London Truth, is one of the best informed men in Europe. His main duty in life seems to be to prick wind bags, to break up lying, canting, pretense, and humbug. He is wealthy and does not look to politics for a living, and it is well known that he does not pant for glory. He is a cynic and a man of the world, and is as remote as possible from a and in nearly every county, and from gushing child of nature. When he speaks these come ores of iron, copper, &c., or writes on great subjects his opinions are and coals; multiplied quarries yield carefully considered, and the following are their slates and granites; furnaces his opinions upon Mr. Gladatone's home are to blast in nearly every direction; manurule measure, as expressed at the monster liberal meeting in London on Thursday evening: "Lord Hartington is an honest Mr. Goschen is an able man, and Mr. Rylands is a fluent man, but they have no more right to speak in the name of the | Iend the state their savor; sheep and wool people of England than had the three tailors of Tooley street. At our meeting there are no peers decorated with orders on the stage, and no fashionable beauties in the boxes; but there are present laborers from the field and from the workshop who had met to raise their voices in support of Mr. Gladstone's efforts to pass the bill granting frome rule to Ireland. If Glad-stone falls, he would fall with the democ-

racy of the three kinedoms around him' Many who now refused to give back Ircland her parliament were descendants of the Esaus who, in their parliament, sold their birthright for peerages."

It was not astoulshing that the master lars in Virginia before the war should be for free trade. Absolutely owning the labor and the laborers, and or a system which necessarily kept these, for the most part, in the lowest and simplest employments, the masters naturally desired to get all their supplies at the lowest rates, from no matter what quarter of the world, without regard to any home or American interests except their own. It required some degree of education and skill to diversify labor, and this meant an elevation of the slave wholly incompatible with the continuance of his servile condition. How free trade or otection would injure or benefit the poor rhites around them were matters of no

oment to the masters. We need not, in considering this question to back to the ante-steam period and the colonial days, when the Atlantic ocean itself interposed a natural protection which was only partially destroyed by the British restrictive legislation against American self-provision. Despite this legislation and the importations by the comparatively few sali-ing vessels of those times, even the master class were forced to encourage native enter-prise to some extent; and, when the revoutionary war came, self-defense and selfpreservation made a further development f colonial capacities and resources an urgent necessity. Vestiges of the mines, furnaces, foundries, &c., that were estabished and actively worked at that date are iscovered all over Virginia. But peace and open ports with a tariff which afforded but little protection, as it was controlled y slaveholders, soon began their repressive and reactionary work, so that, when steam vessels lent their aid to a wonderfully multiplied merchant sailing marine, Virginia

industry was again east down, and Virginia

resources became sealed treasures, yet to

be fully revealed and enjoyed. The war between the states from 1861 to 1865 was a hard experience for the Old Dominion in many ways, but it taught her people many valuable lessons that were well bought, even if dearly bought. In the piping times of peace nations and indi-viduals can contrive to get along very well somehow, and, if an era of difficulty and stringency occur in ordinary course, they do not know what causes the evil. however, brings its teachings and revela-tions, and one of the first of these brought to Virginia and the whole south by the war of secession was a keen realization of their internal insufficiencies and of the mistakes which had prevented self-development. The old Bourbons and masters, indeed, learned little or nothing through all the public and private trials and misfortune of the four years' strife, chiefly regarding the war (as they still do) as the bale ful means by which they were deprived temporarily of the great boon of free trade which the confederacy promised, and by which they were deprived forever of the inestimable blessings of slavery! Nevertheless, to the masses of the people of Virginia, including all intelligent men no wedded by interest, tradition, and prejudice to the old slave-labor policies, the war only made evident the blunders that had been obscured or hidden in the days of peace. At once, in the face of the declarations of the inoperative free trade confederate constitution, there was an acute-sense that any state or population which cannot rely securely n its own resources for all necessary supplies in war is as essentially insecure and dependent in peace. War, it was seen, is but a supreme test. under the law of natural 'selection, of that fitness which alone can assure progress, or even survival, to either nations, or peoples, or individuals; a test which exposes weaknesses and their curces, that may easily be overlooked in

peace, although they are even then none

he less important deficiencies in the cease

With the close of the war and the restora

less struggle for existence.

tion of the reconstructed southern states to the Union, Virginia found herself i changed circumstances, that vehemently protested against the old-master policies. The masters were deposed. They were no longer the lawful or actual rulers of public or private affairs. Labor was all free; even the white labor found itself emancipated system of colored servitude had in many ways imposed on it, as the introduction of Chinese coolie labor has since threatened, in a measure, to inthrall and degrade all free labor; and the voting masses had been so re-enforced by manhood suffrage that nothing but fraud or force could in any degree restore or continue the ancier Bourbon dynasty. The Republican party controlled federal concerns; and it had in stituted a tariff policy which sufficiently protected all American products, insomuch that a stupendous and unparalleled development of all our capabilities had ensued. All the industry, materials, and appliances of general progress and prosnenty were called into active production under the most favorable auspices. Our capital and labor alike found themselves fortified in a base of operations which secured them from foreign aggression at home and enabled them to prepare for successful ventures abroad. At once money and enterprise flowed into Virginia to help her to take advantage of the opportunity offered ber, and to share in the rich results awaiting the vigorous uncovering of her buried wealth. Notwithstanding the lingering Bourbons and their repelling and obstructive Bourbonism, Virginia thrilled through all her veins of coal, of fron, and other minerals to welcome her deliverers and to rejoice in the happy hour of her de liverance. The great body of her people seized the occasion presented to their energies, and their free labor, now securely protected from the wrongful competition of pauper, servile, and criminal labor, foreign and domestic, hurried hopefully to repair and better their fortunes, Within the past twenty years, under the agis of a protective tariff, the old common wealth has taken such strides forward in material development and growth that she is amazed at her own prosperity, and more amuzed that she could ever have been so blind and bigoted as to favor a policy which atayed her from the enjoyment of her own unbounded riches. It is all as if Virginia had been an undeveloped territory and a forbidden reservation until the war threw it open to capital and labor assured of protection and reward. Mines have been opened in every section of the state and in nearly every county, and from

factories of every kind have been estab-

lished and are in successful operation;

are marketed in variety and profusion; the

salt wells and springs of the southwest

even sumae has become a source of support

to thousands and of wealth to many; rail-

roads have wonderfully increased in num-

way to yet undeveloped fields; sowns and

everywhere the atir and hum of progress

timber, lumber, staves, shingles, hoops, &c

bave grown to be most important interests; entering a public school meeting ber and extent, and are still pushing their cities have arisen almost as if by magic; and

tariff. Nav, it is all directly due to protection; for, without that, all the other con curring factors would have availed little. The people know this; they feel it and appreciate it. Even the Bourbon at home, no matter how he may talk here in Washington, finds it prudent to support or disguise his old free trade and slave-labor doctrines. Ever, the Lexington Gazette, the Democratic Green at Tucker's own residence, is emphatic for protection; and while Daniel, in the House of Representatives, was lately denouncing what he styled "the robbery of protection," his own constituents at Lynch-burg, Salem, and throughout his district, were not only assembling in public meetings to protest against the Morrison-Hewitt "reform," but to ask for higher protective duties on fron ores, &c. There is no more manifest fact than that the Virginia people should be solid for protection, and there is no more manifest truth than that they are so. They require no further argument to

convince them. They have experienced the evils of anti-protection, and they have enloyed the blessings of protection. They are fixed. How, then, does it happen that Virginia casts her vote for the Democratic party and its Morrison tariff reform? Why was it she sent a Bourbon delegation of six to Congress, of whom five voted for Morrison's horizontal abomination in 1884? How is it that she has returned four out of these five to the present Congress? How is it that of the three new Bourbons she has seated in the House here, all (including Daniel) are understood to be free traders, in the sense of anti-protectionists? It is a curious con-dition of things which has results so contradictory; but we have so frequently ex-

plained the mystery involved that we shall re content ourselves by reminding our readers of the Danville "incident" and its complement, the legislative act known in Virginia as "the Ballot-Killer and Ballot-Box Stuffer Bill," Yet even such incidents and such bills will be as chaff in a whirlwind when Virginians become fully aroused (as they are now likely to be) to the dangers they incur by quietly submitting to the audacious and perfidious usurpation which sits upon them. Many good and patient men in the state have borne and forborne with the Bourbons in hope that they would at least extenuate and palliate the offenses, through which they grasped power, by a wise and faithful exercise of it. Some have plously waited on time, chance, and Providence Others have trusted to other states and people to keep the federal course aright. All of these, however, can now see that their sure safety from fatal mischlef in the tariff, as well as in other great concerns, can only be achieved by the resolute will of the people in every state—in Virginia as well as elsewhere. This will must be asserted and represented at all costs and hazards, or Virginia will be a principal victim of the conspiring wickedness and folly that are now busily and eagerly seeking to prove their

fend us from becoming a mere tributary of England in all industrial, financial, and ommercial things. What boots it that, on the outery from Virginia, Mr. Morrison graciously removes rom his free list coals and iron ores? The fate of these is only deferred, if the Democ racy and its reform prevail. The principle which dooms them is there in this bill, as it was in that of 1884, from which Virginia and all of us were saved, not by her Bourbons (for they voted for that bill), but by Republicans and a handful of independent Democrats, whom our neighbor, the Post, black-listed as "assistant Republicaus!" Besides, sheep, wool, salt, timber, lumber, &c., in which Virginia is hardly less inter ested than in coals and ores, are left naked to all their foreign foes by Morrison. And this is but the beginning of the end, which is free trade. If the thin edge of the wedge be now admitted, or ever, we shall soon be treated to the rest of it, though it rive our vitals. Be sure of that.

conversion to English ideas and their de-votion to British interests by a betrayal of

the only American policy which can de-

Meanwhile the internal revenue taxes ar retained on Virginia tobacco, fruit-brandy, &c., for the avowed reason that thereby the reduction of protection on other products of Virginia may be possible merely from a revenue point of view; but the underlying principle upon which the reduction is falsely defended, if logically carried out, will in crease the federal tax on tobacco, while it will admit foreign tobacco free. It is cerin that no intelligent man in Virginia nov ooks to the Democratic party to abolish the nternal revenue system, or to even reduce the tax on tobacco. No man in Virginia can have any rational hope for any new or higher protection for any Virginia interest. Verily, the only comfort still remaining to firginians in all these related matters is that there is still a Senate which is both pro tectionist and Republican, or that, at any rate, a few independent Democrats either the House or Senate, or in both, will combine with the Republicans in any dangerous crisis to avert evil. But that is not a faith according to works. Virginia can, must, and will be properly represented. Her i terests, ber opinions, and her ballots must now rally in overawing and overwhelming force to send to Congress men in whom and whose party they can wholly confide men like Mahone, who secured the increas of protection on fron ores to 50 per cent. and the decrease of the tobacco tax to its present rate; or men like Libbey, who remembered the despised Virginia sumae and made it a profitable resource to his state. These men are Republicans, and the Republican party to which they belong professes and practices that federal p which alone makes the Union desirable in peace or possible in war.

Gorham-Blaine. "Pontius Pilate could not have written calmer narrative of the crucifixion" than Gorham has written of Blaine's book. The wormwood and gall which have escaped from the brain of Gorham must prove a relief to that gentleman's whole system. It was, however, necessary for the benefit of the Republican party that the political abscess should have an outlet. The vig-orous marshaling of facts, in condensed and caustic style, from the pen of a brilliant writer, in opposition to America's greatest statesman, constitutes this review the most interesting political essay that has been furnished the public in this decade. The article is copyrighted, and the readers of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN WIll appreciate the enterprise which afforded them the first opportunity of perusing it. Mr. Blaine is to be congratulated that its publication will renew the interest in his great work, increase its sale, and contribute to keep the name of James G. Blaine fresh in the minds of the people.

IT isn't every day that a little schoolmis tress whips a hig senator. So when such a case is found in a great foreign country like the state of New Jersey we follow the example of Capt. Cuttle and "take a note of it, my hearties." Louise Blackman the pretty schoolmistress who created a sensation a few weeks ago at Collier's Mills, in Tom's River county, N. J., by roundly thrashing with a birch switch ex-Senator Ephraim P. Emson, the social, political, and financial autocrat of the region, was indicted by the grand jury this are seen and heard. week, upon complaint of Mr. Emson, for And it is all chiefly due to the protective seenalt and battery. She pleaded guilty, and

was fixed \$50, which was promptly paid. She says it was cheap at twice that price, and threatens to give Mr. Emson another dose if be ever again says anything against her character.

THE Madrid correspondent of the New York Herald says that If Galcote, the priest who murdered his bishop, is not mad he plays his part perfectly before visitors. He attributes the crime to a sudden and uncon collable frenzy, but in his quiet moods he declares, somewhat inconsistently, that he "would do it again." The Herald thus describes him: "I found him behind a grating lighted by the rays of the setting sun, reminding me of the prisoner described in the first chapter of 'Little Dorrit, Galeote appeared with his monk's hood half drawn back-a sullen, frowning, energetic face, with large eyes, rolling wildly when speaking, and long, bony arms, end-ing in huge, bairy hands. He dashed about the dungeon to and fro, showing with his gestures and the play of his features his im petuous and violent temper. His words in answer to my questionings were: 'I did it to avenue my honor as a man and a priest. after struggling for six years, Since I came to Madrid, and for the last six months, I have been vainly trying to obtain repara-tion for the unfair deprival of my right to say mass in the parish of Christo del Salud.'"

FROM the time of Sir Robert Walpole lown to the Marquis of Hartington many of the most distinguished English states men have gone in heavily for horses and horse-racing. Charles Fox spent his mornings at Newmarket, his afternoons in bed, his evenings in the house of commons, and his nights at the card table. Lord Hartington, after sitting among the commons natil 1 or 2 in the morning, may be seen at Epom by 7 a. m. watching the exercise of his steeds. Until very recently Sir Charles Russell, the new attorney general, who is an Irishman, a home rule member, and for fifteen years one of the busiest men at the English bar, might have been seen at every great race meeting mounted on a gray cob, and, in his capacity of steward, helping to 'clear the course." Lord Randolph Churchill looks "horsey" and talks horse though his name does not appear among the racing men. He says the chances of the land bill passing the house are better than people are willing to admit: "It will be a very close fight. If I were betting I should say fair odds would be five to four ngainst."

WHY is it that some men's names lend bemselves so easily to abbreviations and familiarity? The reason is only partly found in the difference between what is joyous and what is sad, between comedy and tragedy. We all say "Joe" Jefferson, and although Booth and Irving are pop ular, who ever heard of "Ned" Booth or "Harry" Irving? Think for a moment of "Tommy" Salvini. We could easily say 'Charley" Wyndham, and, on the other hand, no man in his senses would say "Jack"Toole—one would as soon think of saying "Jack" Milton or "Benjamin" Buter, and this, too, when we remember that in our school days the word John'was a perfect chameleon for a variety of synonyms. No doubt the "Boston Bruiser" was known to some of his friends as Jack and Johnny, or peralventure Jacky, but he would be a daring man who would now address the B. B. as "Johnny" Sullivan. This is becoming a deep discussion, so deep that we can't get any more out of it at present.

Ir a Christian's being called by his Christian name is a true sign of popularity, then President Cleveland is growing more popular every day. We hear congressmen and senators referring to him as "Grover" and the newspaper men seem to have made him especially their own under that title. But there is something in the very nature of presidents-no matter what they preside over-which attracts familiarity. For intance, President Eliot, of Harvard, says he s twenty years younger than when he was sprointed to his present position, or when an undergraduate. "In the old days," he says, "as I went along to my class room I heard a window go up and a voice exclaim, There's Ellot, off to his work,' but now as l pass by the same or a similar window, it goes up and a voice—a very different oneis heard giving vent to 'I wonder what Charley is up to this morning!"

"OUR little hands were never m tear each other's eyes," remarked Rev. Dr. Hawthorne in a prohibition speech at Richnond on Monday. He then explained what they were made for, and, in reply to a newspaper man who had denounced him, stated casually, "I will say this, that there is not salt enough in the Atlantic ocean to save the man who puts his hands on me. it would take a magnifying glass that would magnify a hundred thousand times to see what is left of him." The use of hands then-when they condescend to be used at all-is, as the boys says, "to knock the stuffin'" out of the other fellow.

WE are evidently rather too previous in attributing impatience and fickleness to the Parisians. What American or Englishman would remain in a theater six bours? Yet at the revival of Sardou's masterpiece. 'Patrie," on Wednesday evening, the andlence remained from 8 o'clock till nearly 2 in the morning. This play is dedicated to an American, the great historian, John Lothrop Motley, and a critic says it is likely to remain in the same high place in dramatic literature that "The Rise of the Dutch Republic" holds in historic literature.

As ir contains no opiates, Red Star Cough Cure is a boon to mothers. 25 cents.

## PERSONALITIES. Jungar C. C. Goodwin, of the Salt Lake Trib-

ne, has returned to the west.

Miss Jennie Sherrill will spend a portion of next week in New York city.

JOHN PHELIS, president of the cotton exchange, died at New Orleans last Thursday

PATHER ARRAN J. RYAN, the "poet priest," died last Thursday night in Louisville of or-ganic heart disease. HENRY WATTERSON emphatically remarks

that Postmistress Thompson, of his city, is not the "star-eyed goddess of reform." Mr. Charles H. Sherrill, Jr., accompanied by the son of Judge Walker, of Detroit, and Horace Wylle, of Yale, are home for the Easter

holiday s. superior court of Delaware, died yesterday morning of hemorrhage of the stomach, after a lingering illness. Mns. Wood, wife of Mr. Justice Wood, with

her son and daughter, reached home, after a ten months' absence in Europe, on Saturday last. They are staying at 1421 K street. REV. JAMES M. TAYLOR, the new president of Vassar College, is pictured by Hurper's Weekly as a handsome young men with "a love of a mustache." If the girls had had their own choice they couldn't have found a sweeter. MR. A. J. CHIPMAN, who was dismissed re-

cently from the first comptrollar's office. Treasury Department, has been reappointed to that office, and transferred to the Department of the Interior, office of the director of the geological

Senators German, Cockrell, and Brown, ex-Senator Eaten, of Connecticut; Adjutant Gen-eral Drum, Representatives Springer, Curtineral Frum, Representatives Springer, Curtin-Cox, Dynum, Wade, Johnston, of North Caro-lins: Perry, Prederick, Skinner, Lore, Calne, Breekinridge, of Kentucky, and Spriggs, Jas. B. Groome, of Maryland; C. J. Murphy, of Breoklyn; F. C. Peck, and R. Kuhn.

Breakfast Table Letter to the President MR. PRESIDENT: Your recent memage to Congress on the labor problem is wise and excellent, but long delayed and incomplete.

On the 14th of May, 1885, the Nartowal Roruntican addressed you a letter upon the utgency of the situation, both as to the organize 1 labor of the north and the servile labor of the south. A copy of this letter is appended.

You truly state in your message that under our form of government the value of tabor as an element of national prosperity should be distinctly recognized, and the wulfare of the laboring man should be regarded as especially utilled to tegislative cure. In a country which offers to all its citizens the highest attainment of social and political distinction, its working men cannot justly or orfoly be considered as irre salty consignat to the limits of a class, and endtied to no attention and allowed no protest against

The organized white labor of the country ome to Congress with the power of the ballot in their hands: a power that can legally revo lutionize the personnel and the policy of government. Such a power will not long remain unheeded in a republican form of government Organized capital may complain of strikes of organized labor, yet organized capital strikes every hour in the day for all they can obtain for the security of capital and its use; the two parties, organizing themselves for power and for gain, naturally come in conflict-a natural result for self-preservation and for greed. When the issue comes, it must be adjusted under the provisions of wise laws. The plan of arbitration is older than written law, and it therefore appears to be a just mode of solution of dispute between the two organizations, organization labor and organized capital.

In your message you state that you are con strained to recommend to Congress legislation upon this serious and pressing subject. Yet the cry of suffering humanity that compose the servile labor of the south has not reached the car of Congress or government.

May their cry for justice at least have reached the heavens, and been heard by the God that filleth them.

Old monarchical Spain provided an appres ticeship system when liberating the slaves in Cuba, also government commissioners to visit the plantations and see to it that they were justly paid their wages.

The Hair educational bill is threatened with defeat in a Democratic House of Representatives. The intelligent colored men of this republic have lost hope of being able to wield the power of the ballot to protect and enforce the civil rights of their race in many southers states.

Muzzled and dumb, they must adopt the idea that going from home is going to school. They, therefore, advise their people to migrate to other states and territories of the Union for the benefit of those who go and those they leave behind.

The distribution of the colored population over a larger area of the United States is to-day the fixed policy of the colored man. Why should it not be so? Reflect a moment, Mr. President. They know that you are watching with care the laborer with his ballot in his hand, while deaf to the cry of the servile laborers of the south, many of whom have been shot down in the court houses erected to dispense justice, but used for murder.

Mr. President, This question will not down. As the cause of the Irish is to Great Britain. so is the cause of the colored man to the first republic of earth. It is the all-absorbing question of the hour, overshadowing every quetion that your administration will be called upon to settle.

You have taken one firm step in the right direction. May God help you henceforth to see and to do the right ! THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

A Breakfast Table Letter to the President.

[Republished from the National Republican of May 14, 1885.] of May 14, 1885.]

MR. PRISHIDST: The present condition of political parties, and especially the disturbed condition of the Democratic party, also the depressed condition of business enterprises throughout the country, unfavorably affacting the wages of labor, will soon force upon your attention for adjustment the franchise and labor question in the black beit of the south.

The white labor of the north is organized for self-protection. The tillers and owners of the soil have their granges, and having such control the legislation of the agricultural states. In the manufacturing districts and in transportation the intelligent white labor of all kinds is organized to maintain the wages of labor. The natical committee the maintain the wages of labor. The na-

ized to maintain the wages of labor. The na-tional legislation for twenty-five years has favored a tariff that will protect American labor and American industries against the competi-tion of the poorly paid and poorly fed laborers of Europe.

Recent laws and treaties have been made to protect American labor against the importaition of servite labor. All these acts and policies point to the accrandizement of our own
country, and their benefits are plainly
illustrated by comparing the census of 1860
with that of 1890. At the banquet given during the last annual session of the National
Board of Trade, held in this city, ex-fow. Curtin declared in his speech that pig from coulbe produced in Alabama and Tennessee for \$5
less per ton than in Pennsylvania. As the
material, the limestone, from ore, and coal represent less than \$1 per ton in their raw state and
the product brings in the market, say, \$20 per
ton, the remainder, \$19, represents only the labor and the interest on the capital employed.
It certainly demonstrates that the price that is
pald for labor in Pennsylvania is not paid in
the black belt.
Self-precevation is the first law of nature it

had for infor in Fennsylvania is not paid in the black belt.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature it is said. Intelligent white labor is very quick to assert its organized power for self-protection. It has the power of association and concert of action to fix prices. It has the power of the ballot to elect municipal, state, and national legislators to make ordinances and laws in labor's interest. The difficulty within the black belt is the meager pittance paid for labor resulting from ignorance, want of organization, and lack of political power. Under such conditions this labor may be classified as servile labor.

within the black belt is the moager pittane paid for labor resulting from ignorance, want of organization, and lack of political power. Under such to abor may be classified as servile labor.

You are called, Mr. President, to face this condition of things. The labor interests of the country are also called to facelt, and demand a just solution of the problem. The practical question for the country and for your administration is, what is the remedy?

In a republic like ours, political parties are necessary, and it is equally necessary that the majority should rule. That the laws should be executed. That the will of the voter should be freely expressed by his ballot, and his judgment truly recorded. In those states where he black belt exists, it must be known to you that the black laborer does not calcy the right of franchise; that his coastitutional political power is represented by others in violation of the constitution. If an attempt is made to change all this federal interference, the cry of state rights is raised, and the prejudices of race at once invoked. This certainly has been the case under Republican national rule. The country is now making the experiment of Democratic national rule. It will become your duty, Mr. President, to make recommendations to Congress for the welfare of the people, if, therefore, you are the sincere friend of American labor, white and iblack; if you believe in the policy of a protective tarift, there is a practical way in which you can demoustrate it. First, let it be announced that in your selections for public office you will give preference to those who favor protective laws for American industries and labor. Second, that you use your influence with the black laborers of the south to secure their support for such protection. Pemocratis for Congress and for public office as will add you in giving vitality to the constitution within the black belt, men that will favor the amelioration of both parties. If the signs are true that indicate the Democratie of the party is on the v

reters of the south and the moral symbathy of large majority of the people without regard opaity. This course would remove the rate size from politics. If you dear your action the organised white labor of the republic with take the matter in hand to provent farilies rempetition with the underpaid labor of the south, and history will recite that there want in the course of the c

What Senator Riddleberger Says.

EDITOR NATIONAL REPUBLICAN: Since the introduction by me of the bill to repeal section 1218 of the Revised Statutes, which prohibits the appointment of ex-confeder ates to "positions in the army," &c., some of the Bourbon press of Virginia have been benering me with leading editorials of misrepresentation and, in some instances, vituperation. They claim to base their arviluperation. They claim to base their articles on the reports, not of journalists or gentlemen representing respectable journalism here, but on those of avenue scavengers not known abroad as they are bere. If such papers as the Richmond Whig, for instance, would look to the Compressional Record for its facet, it might fill its editorial columns with just criticisms based on them. I was for the Logan army bill, pure and simple. I am not one of those who believe that an additional 5,000 soldiers will or would authert this government. I am humane enough to desire protection of American cilizens—men, women, and children—sgainst the recurring depredations and murders of which we have been reading for so many years. I, therefore, have made no apology for any of my votes, nor do I listend to. Neither did I offer the bill above mentioned to stone for any confessed wrong. I presented it because I think it ought to stand on its own merits, and not be used to cumber other meritorions legislation.

I did not come to the Senate to make a war record. I did all I could in that behalf from 17 to 21 years of age, and from the pears 1861 to 1865. I have no objection to those who neglected that "golden opportunity" doing their best with the tripol to making patriots and soldiers of themselves now.

To show the people whom I in part, licies on the reports, not of journalists or

making parrios and solution of the most of the people whom I. In part, represent here how false and malicious are the attacks upon me, I append from the Record all that appears relating to the offering of the bill which has cost so much editorial brain across the Potomac.

Mr. Riddleberger introduced a bill 98, 2214) to repeal section 1218 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. Riddleberger. I wish to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the section of the Revised Statutes referred to in the title of the bill is the one which probibits the enlistment of solders of the late confederate army in the army of the United States. I have marked on the bill "for reference to the judiciary committee." If, in the opinion of the chair, the appropriate committee is the committee on military affairs, I shall make no objection to that reference.

Respectfully, H. H. REDDLEBERGER.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE BOSTON IDEALS. THE FOSTON IDEALS.

No musical organization comes to Washington with more hearty and well-proven assurance of a welcome than the Boston Ideal Opera Company, who appear throughout the week commencing Monday, April 26, at the New Nacommencing Monday, April 28, at the New National. The reperiory is exceptionally good, embracing the following: Monday and Thursday, Halevy's "Maid of Honor" (new), with Stone, Huntington, Burton, Karl, Clark, MacDeneld, and Morsell in the cast: Tuesday and Friday, Donizetti's "Adins" (an English version of "Elixir of Love," new in Washington, with De Lussan, who has gained such laurels, in the litular role, and Karl, Barnabee, and Clark, among the principals: on Wednesday afternoon "Fra Diavolo" will, by request, begiven, on Wednesday evening and at the Saturday matinee, "Victor, the Bluestocking," so greatly admired here last January, and Saturday evening, "Martha," with Stone, Huntington, Karl, and Clark as Harriet, Nancy, Lionel, and Plunkett, respectively.

ing "Martha," with Stone, Huntington, Karl, and Clark as Harriet, Nancy, Lionel, and Plunkett, respectively.

ALFA NORMAN ENGLESS OFERA COMPANY.

The "Mikado," which is at present the raging craze all over this country, will be presented at Albaugh's Grand Opera House on next Monday by the Alfa Norman English Opera Company, an organization of unusual excellence. The company has been carefully selected from the various organizations with the view of presenting Gilbert & Sulliyan's operatia as it should be. We are assured by the management that the performance will excel any previous productions given here. The ces unce are gonzous, and the entire representation is se Gilbert & Sullivan instance it to be. The Commant English Sullivan intended it to be. The Commant English Sullivan intended it to be. The Commant English Sullivan intended to be. The Commant English Sullivan intended to be them all. Miss Norman will be favorably remembered as the young prima donna of the Seguin Opera Company playing "Fra Diavolo" at Ford I sets summer. She has wonderfully improved since then, and now ranks in the front lines of American prima donnas. Her Yum Yum is simply perfection. The east includes such artists as Ellis Ryse, James Peskes, Henry Hallam, W. M. Morton, Anne Marrier, Bernard Day Comman Commanda State Commanda HARRIS'S BLIOU THEATER.

The Wilbur Opera Company have become prime favorities at Harris's Bijou Theater. It was the intention of the management to give a reperiore of popular operas for the third and last week of their engagement, but so great has been the demand and so many personal requests have been made for the "Mikado" that it has been substituted instead. Their production of this popular work compares favorably with any we have yet had in our city, and when one thinks of the low price of admission charged, they can hardly realize how so excellent a performance can be given for so little money. The company is composed of people of ack nowledged reputation, and all of whom have been seen in our city before, but always at high prices. The "Mikado" with be given at every performance next week. The night prices will be 25 cents to all parts of the house and 20 cents to matinees, with half price for children. Handsome new stage settings and costumes will be given, making this presentation even more enjoyable than their first production. THE AMERICAN OPERA

The season sale of seats for the American Orera, under the direction of Theodoro Thomas, continues until Monday, April 26, when the advance sale of seats will begin for single or any number of performances, and continue until the close of the season. Due notice of schedule of prices and repertory will be anneunced. THE DIME MUSEUM.

Joel A. Burgess' dramatic and specialty com-pany triumph at the Dime next week. Among the charming ladies are Misses Annie Burgess, Nina Bach and Louise De Latisl. The enter-tainment will possesse variety enough to satisfy the most exacting and content the most critical. Those Acating mysters and excitement will me desiring mystery and excitement with both in the drama, "The Banker's Luck.

HERZOG'S OPERA HOUSE. "Esmeralda" has been journeying over the country for long, gathering the roses of fame. Next weekher resting place will be at Herzo's to be visited, doubtless, by a multitude of admirers. Never has she appeared to such advantage as now she will be seen.

yantage as how she will be seen.

NOTES.

It is a great desire among the Washingtonians to have the company of which Miss Mary Beele is the chief attraction return to Washington in the spring. Miss Beebe is a charming little actress, with an excellent soprano voice, and sings with a great deal of expression. Although she is not beautiful, she has an attractive face and such winning ways that she wins the hearts of all who see her. Miss Winston is the Baltimore favorite, not the Washington, and it can be justly said that Miss Beebe proved the greatest favorite of all the summer opera singers. It will add a great deal to the pleasure of the Washingtonians if Mr. Albaugh would engage this attractive actress for this summer.

Osmond Tearle, the former leading man o Wallack's Theater, New York, will star nex sesson in the new melodrama, "Man to Man, under the management of Mr. Al. Hayman. John A. Mackay, the young comedian who made such tavorable impression in "Pop," will star next season under the management of Mr. Charles Frohman in a new play now being written for him.

Mr. Joseph Haworth, formerly leading man with John McCullough, will star next season under the management of Miles & Barton. Adonis Henry E. Dixey will sail from New York on stemmer Alaska for London. His company, pumbering forty-six people, go one week ahead of him on the Wyoming. "May Blossom" will again be seen reason, with Ben Maginley and Georgia Cay

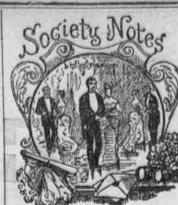
"Pepita," Solomon's new opera is quite a necess in New York. It will shortly close at the Union Square Theater and be transferred to Chicago, where it will play a lengthy en gagement. Tony Hart is playing to large houses every where with "The Toy Patol." Last week's busi-ness in Brooklyn was the largest Miner's Theater had this season.

Mr. Robert Filkins, formerly manager of Haverly's ministrels and late manager of Lillian Spencer, died ruddenly in Wichita Kan, of pneumonia.

Mr. Ned Harrigan is said to have cleared \$18,000 in four weeks of the "Leather Patch,"

Mme, Medjerka, under the management of Mr. Daniel Frohman, is meeting with big sur-cess in the castern circuit.

Henry Heliam, of the Alfa Norman Opera Company, is making a great hit as Nauki Poo. He is a recent importation, and is making a tensation everywhere.



We have reached the last day of the peni-tential season. The wall of Miscreres steal ing from half open eathedral doors, the sighing of chanted litanies, and the Lenter acts of penitence and devotion will close by the calendar at midnight. Society went into bons fide seclusion at the capital on Ash Wednesday. Whether this state of things followed from religious fervor or the utter exhaustion of an unprecedent long and gay season, is a problem not incumbent upon us to solve. The solemn notes of the "Dies Ire" have measured the steps of more society women here during the past forty days than is the custom in some of our neighboring cities. In some towns we could name, society scarce realizes that the gay numbers of Strauss and Offenbach are not the appropriate music. The Leaten sesson, it is popularly supposed, was especially instituted for the benefit of fashionable women who are supposed to be seaming up the ronts in their consciences by the ravages and exigencies of social white lies and other shortcomings too tedjous to mention, by a series of fastings, prayers and self-denials, and good deeds. Many women are doing all this, and more. Others are recruiting and resting themselves for another grand round after Easter, mending their stockings and doing their spring shopping. Everybody knows that the greatest amount of charitable work has been accomplished in this city by prominent society indies during Lent. Let us trust that in all this the, attendance of lectures, amateur readings and the article, private views, and art receptions, the serious liturgical duties of the faithful, the mortification of the flesh, and the sanctification of the spirit have been acceptably achieved.

The week in society has been barren o steps of more society women here during

The week in society has been barren of The week in society has been barren o particular instances of gayety. The visit of the 7th regiment of the New York National Guard gaye us some brilliant street spectscles, and some quiet dinners and informal receptions were given the members in private households. Most of the Michigan people in the city enjoyed the reception given by Senator and Mrs. Palmer to the Michigan Military Cadeta, of Orchard Lake Academy, on Wednesday evening. An elaborate supper was served, and the good time that the hospitable home of Michigan's junior senator implies to guests An elaborate supper was served, and the good time that the hospitable home of Michigan's junior senator implies to guests was the portion of each. The corps numbers forty, and about one hundred people were invited to meet them. Dr. and Mrs. Loring gave a reception on Monday, and Mrs. Russell Selfridge gave a reception to Miss Kate Field that afternoon. The usual "at homes" were held by Mrs. Charles Nordhoff, Mrs. Sayles-Brown, Mrs. and Miss Alley, Mrs. Dolph, and Mrs. Sherrill on their respective days. Driving and riding on horseback in the sweet spring air is more than ever a favorite mode of exercise. It is still a little early for large parties, but there is much talk about them and the pleasure of anticipation.

about them and the pleasure of anticipa-tion.

The art event of the week is the ex-hibition of W. F. Halsall's historical paint-ing, "First Fight of the I ronelads," Moni-tor and Merrimac, at 1425 New York avenue. The hours are from 2 to 6 and 8 to 10 p. m., and will be open to visitors until May 10. Mr. Halsall gave three pri-vate views on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and received senators and members and officers of the army and navy. Admiral Worden was especially enthu-siastic in his praise of the picture. It measures 12 by 6 feet, and is the most im-portant painting ever put forth by Mr. portant painting ever put forth by Mr. Halsall. The fight between the rebel ram Merrimae and the Union turret Monitor on March 9, 1862, in Hampton Roads, was one of the novel and dramatic events of the civil war. The rebel ram fills most of the left hand side of the canvas, and is coming full speed upon the Monitor, which occupies, with cleared decks, the center of the composition. Both of the well-matched formen have fired at one another point blank range. It is the very height of the contest, Not a human being is in sight, but all is life, all is tumult and commotion, as if these two great war machines of metal were alive. A shell expides and lifts up a mimic Vesuvius in eruption with lurid gleams. The graceless lines of the modern fighting craft are draped into picturesque outlines by the effective treatment of the smoke. Its lightness relieves the brutality of the contending ironelads. The needful contrast to the infernol like action of the beligerent two is supplied by the Union frigate Minnesota, hard aground, and the masts of the sunken sloop-of-war ortant painting ever put forth by Ialsall. The fight between the rebel The needini contrast to the interno-its action of the beligerent two is supplied by the Union frigate Minnesota, hard aground, and the masts of the sunken aloop-of-war Cumberiand projecting from the water. Both are unable to take a hand in the context. The horizon is formed by a distant strip of land- Newport News Point, an important Union position, whence the navel duel was anxionally watched. The picture is a fine marine study and treats its cookie while twith digrifts and feithfulass.

naval duel was anxiously watched. The picture is a fine marine study and treats its noble subject with dignity and faithfulness.

The post-Lenten season opens gayly with a number of elegant events. The calicoball on Monday night at the Chinese legantion leads. The lady managers of the Garfield Hospital, well known as the hostesses of many a blithe entertainment, are surety for a delectable entertainment, Gowns of cotton goods are the compulsory toilets of the ladies, and the gentlemen will conform to the order of the ball by wearing cotton necktles, and gay walstcoats of Dolly Varden pattern would be an evidence of commendable enterprise. A welcome innovation upon charity balls in general is the arrangement that includes the supper with the \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ball ticket. Stewart Castle affords romantic accommodations for quiet enjoyment and for assembly dancing as well. Some of the most active of the lady managers are Mrs. Ricketts, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. A. Hayes, Mrs. Dolph, Mrs. Judge Bentley, Mrs. George Hearst, Mrs. T. C. Crawford, Miss Bell Vedder, Mrs. Mott Smith, Mrs. H. A. Willard, Mrs. Seney, Mrs. Sabin, Mrs. Russell Selfridge, and Mrs. Goodloe.

On Tuesday the amateur performance of the comedies of "Sweathearts" and "Snow-ball" will be given at Albaugh's Opera House in the atternoon. The committee have spared no pains to make the enter-tainment worthy of the cause, and the cast is in every respect on exceptionally strong have spared no pains to make the entertainment worthy of the cause, and the cast
is in every respect an exceptionally strong
one. The financial and social success of it
is already assured in the sale of suats and
boxes. The proceeds are for the benefit of
the Woman's Exchange. The lady patronesses are Mrs. Waite, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Waite, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Waite, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Parke, Mrs. N. L. Anderson,
Mrs. Washington McLean, Miss Riggs, Mrs.
Strong, and Mrs. James Blair. Those in
the cast of "Sweethearts" are Miss Alice
Riddle, Miss Florence Spofford, Mr. Jack
Webb, and Mr. Saller, the state director.
Mrs. Burrows, Miss Edith Card, Miss
Riddle, Mr. Webb, Mr. Pierro Stevens, Mr.
Frank Martin, and Mr. Keuny appear in
"Snowball."

Mrs. George Hearst will begin a series of
receptions on Wednesday, for which a number of invitations have been sent to hear a
lecture on Gosthe, by the chaplain of the
House, Dr. Milburn, and on the following
Wednesday Senator and Mrs. Hearst will
give an evening reception to Miss Calhoun,
who is their guest. Mr. Wm. Cruger Pell
and the Misses Cross have sent out cards
for an afternoon reception from 4 to 7 on
Wednesday, the 28th.

The Kirmes, which is the dances of all

The Kirmes, which is the dances of all The Kirmes, which is the dances of all nations, preparations for which are going forward and occupying the time and attention of a large number of people, is the talk of the town. The time for the testival of terpsichore has been set for the evenings of Taursday and Friday, May 18th and 14th, and a matinee for Saturday, the 15th, from 4 to 6. At the latter the kirmes dances will be given from 4 to 6, and general dancing from 6 to 10. On the other evenings the floor will be managed as it is at the num resterday. A western exchange says function the floor will be managed as it is at the funcing children's carnivals in New York, held in the Academy of Music, where, after the spectacular dancing of the children has closed, the fine ladies and gentlemen leave developments are expected.

their boxes and form in a ball. The price of the admission tleket includes the privilege of dancing after the exercises have been concluded. Arrangoments have been made with the railroad company to sell those who present a \$5 KP-mes tleket at the New York office a round trip tleket for \$9.12, good for afteen days, and the hotels here will make a reduction of 25 per cent from usual rates to Kirmes visitors. If 300 persons come from New York round trip tlekets will be sold for \$7.50 on presentation of Kirmes tickets. Similar arrangements have been made at Philadelphia and Boston, and a large party is coming from Warreston, Va.

Tickets are for sale by Mrs. C. V. Pope at 1100 Fourteenth street, and later they will be placed at Metzerott's. They can also be procured from any member of the committees.

The parquet of the New National Theater will be boarded over, extending the stage. A flower booth, lemonade grotto, and gapsy encampment, with gay trappings, will contribute the picturesque feature of the setting for the dances.

Those who dance the stately minuet will be urcesed as lords and ladiesof the court of Louis XVI, the latter wearing the high coffure of Mme. Pompadour, which is becoming to most faces. The very stateliness of the dance is the postry of motion, and is full of graceful bowing and posing. Mrs. Senstor Cockrell is chairman of the dance, and has associated with her as aids the Countess Exterbazy, Mrs. Cosby, Mrs. McKee, Mr. McFherson, Mrs. Leavy, Mrs. Mrs. Van Wyck, and Mrs. Page. The dancers are Mr. Hal Dolaney, Mrs. Leavy, Mrs. Miss Willams, Lieuz, Denny, Lieux, Colwell, Miss Viola Myer, Mr. Gresham, Miss Help, Mr. Glimore, Mr. Frank Heath, Mr. Chew, Mrs. Glimore, Mr. Frank Heath, Mr. Glew, Mrs. Chew, Mrs. Stacy, Dr. Deane, Miss Wilcox, Mr. Boffatt, Miss Wilcox, Mr.

scarlet popples, and twelve attendant bees. The spectacle is copied from one Prof. Marwig conducted in Vienna, and so in the dances of nations it represents Austria, Germany, and Holland, and is particularly appropes, as the latter country is celebrated for its beautiful flowers. The dance will be marshaled in four wings. The beas will be distinguished by their position of hovering over the flowers, their gauze wings attenue. Mrs. Jesale Benton Fremont is the chairman of the flower dance, and the side are Miss Allee Thornton Jenkins. Mrs. John Stockton, Mrs. Admiral Lee, Mrs. D. P. Heap, Mrs. Gen. Emory, Mrs. J. C. Fremont, Ir., Mrs. Col. Harris, and Mrs. Condit Smith. The flowers are, the Misses Eastman (2), Jones, Wilson, Lowery (2), Sprigg, Hughes, Verdi, Whiting, Lieber, Runlett, Darnellle (2), How (2), Mack, Mechlin, Garland (2), Jones, Wilson, Lowery (2), Sprigg, Hughes, Verdi, Whiting, Lieber, Runlett, Darnellle (2), Halley, Huntington. Baggett, Burrows, Blucker, Paulding, Long, Taylor, Hester, Hayden, Keyworth, Mann, Washburn, Grogans, Stearns, Weaver, Thompson, and Taylor.

A band of wandering Zingart, popularly known as gypsies, will be represented by a merry party of young people in rich costumes, chaking tambourines above their heads and dancing with an abandon that their Bohemian-born namesakes might covet, Mrs. C. V. Pope is the chairman of the dance, with a staff of side composed of Mrs. Vilas, Madame Romero, Mrs. Vance, Mrs. Duncan Campbell, Mrs. J. W. Foster, and Miss Lola Campbell, Wilson, Cox, Mony, Lawas and Miss Nellie William

Mrs. Senator Miller is assisted in chaper

Mrs. Senator Miller is assisted in chaperoning the young ladies of the dance by Mrs. Benton McMillin, Mrs. H. D. Cooke, ir., Mrs. Call, Mrs. George Adams, and Mrs. Gordon Wilcox. The dancers are the Misses Campbell, Miss Hyatt, Miss Boemein, Miss Wheeler, Miss Cox, Miss Clark, Miss Loring, Miss Hastings, Misses Hester, Hardee, Koons, Roome, Williamson, Schafer, Frederick, Sprigg, Hamilton, Chipp, Mrs. Smith, Misses Townsend, Wyard, Campbell, Mattison (2), Weber, Hunter, Burchell, Dorsey, Rutherford, Denver, Lusk (2), Smith, Chesdney, Simons, Hall, and Jennings.

The Indian, dance from which idea Prof. Marwig has determined to evolve the American national figure, which he interprets as a classical plastic maneuver, Mrs. Gen. Black is chairman of the committee, with Mrs. Wim. Springer, Mrs. Jules Guthridge, Mrs. A. W. Cockran, Mr. John Oberly, Mrs. James Stevenson, Mrs. J. N. Carly, and Mrs. Mott-Smith. The dancers are the Misses Stearns (2), Houston, May Wilson, Fanny Wilson, May Wilson, Kay Wilson, May Wilson, Oberly, Mrs. James Stevenson, Mrs. J. N. Carly, and Mrs. Mott-Smith. The dancers are the Misses Stevens (2), Houston, May Wilson, Fanny Wilson, May King, Carrie McClellan, Francis Johnson, May Canfeld, Myra Mott-Smith, Oberly (2), Carrie Borland, Olivia Adams, Solomons (2), Barnard, Barry, Mollie Owens, Reatch, Mabel Colman, Bucher, Reagan, and Josephine Seabrook, Messrs, Raiph Bisbey, W. H. Horton, F. W. Birney, J. W. Dudley, Bartlett, Wilkinson, T. F. Dennis, Lewis Clephane, Molliken, John Wirt, Down, H. C. Merrill, Thorton Chesley, Stephen Casin, Harry M. Smith, G. B. Corry, Ralph Upton, Town, Burden, Mitchell, Moore, and Fitch.

The Mikado dance will attract much at-

The Mikado dance will attract much at-The Mikado dance will attract much attention. The quaint and curious costumes are oriental, but the gorgeous steps of the marionettes, pulled by strings, are original with Prof. Merwig. Mrs. A. A. Birney is the chairman of the committee, and the sids are Mrs. John E. Ellis, Mrs. T. W. Palmer, Mrs. Wn. Dudley, Mrs. B. Butterworth, Mrs. G. H. Wilcox, Mrs. Manderson, Mrs. Stevens, and Mrs. Eustis. Those who dance are Misses Bradford, Beardsley, Clark, Grosvenor, Mr. Thompson, Mis s Pearson, the Misses Spalding, De Ronceray, Genes, Freeman, McGowen, Reading, Cox, Towson, Scidmore, Ramsburg, Grigsby, Noble, Mott-Smith, Smith Rodgers, Messrs. Ellis, Gunion, Dudley, Lapham, Braskett, Heron, Spalding, Chapman, Jones, Birney, Elmar, Vall, Fage, Guines, Brown, and Johnson.

Elmar, Vall, Page, Gaines, Brown, and Johnson.

The flower booth will be presided over by Countess Esterhary, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Laughton, and assisted by Miss Camille Berghmanns, Miss Dolph, Miss Ricketts, Miss Burrows, Miss Jennie Sherrill, Miss Stockton, Miss Meyer, Miss Lena Porter, Miss Armstrong, and Miss Byrne. At the Oriental booth will be Mrs. Gen. Beale, Mrs. Queen, Mrs. Schley, Mrs. Mack, Mrs. J. O. Clephane, Mrs. Croaby, Mrs. Whittemore, Mrs. Lamar, Mrs. Dr. Hughes, Misses Carrie Fairfax, Virginia Schley, Card, Key, Low, Randall, Anna Randall, Anna Wilson, Pott, Reading, Cresson, and Evelyn Nordhoff. The lemonade grotto will be in charge of Misses Mary Linley, Taylor, Woods, Fox, Carter, Nana Waite, Swan, and Mr. Fillette, who will wear a superb Oriental costume. The counnities of invitations is composed of Mrs. M. R. Waite, Mrs. Townsend, Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. Kanfman, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Vilas, Mrs. Van Wyck, Mrs. Leiter, Mrs. Lelund Stanford, Mrs. B. Stone, Mrs. MacArthur, Mrs. Dawes, Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Dr. Loring, Miss Edes, Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Brackburn, Mr. Tucker, Mrs. George Hearst, Mrs. Harmony, Mrs. Swann, Mrs. McCulloch, and the ladies of the several committees before mentioned. The president, Mrs. C. A. Birney; treasurer, Mrs. C. V. Pope, and the vice presidents, Mms. Mrs. A. A. Birney; treasurer, Mrs. C. V. Pope, and the vice presidents, Mme. Romero and Mrs. Townsend, united with the committee of invitation and managers of the National Homeopathic Hospital in inviting the Baltimoreans to take part in the Friday Kirmes, which they have cheer-fully consented to do.

Trial of Lieut, Chas, A. Varnum, A general court-martial convened at the argenal to try First Lieut, Charles A. Varnum yesterday. A western exchange says the "charges against Lieut. Varnum are of